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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,585	08/18/2003	Steven L. Scott	1376.700US1	4004

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EXAMINER

TSAI, SHENG JEN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2186

DATE MAILED: 10/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/643,585

Applicant(s)

SCOTT, STEVEN L.

Examiner

Sheng-Jen Tsai

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2,9 and 10 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-8 and 11-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/14/2006.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is taken in response to Applicants' Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on 09/14/2006 regarding Application 10,643,585 filed on 08/18/2003.

2. Claims 2 and 9-10 have been cancelled.

Claims 1 and 8 have been amended.

Claims 12-18 have been added.

Claims 1, 3-8 and 11-18 are pending under consideration.

3. ***Response to Remarks and Amendments***

Applicants' amendments and remarks have been fully and carefully considered.

In response, a new ground of claim analysis based on a newly identified reference (Scott et al., US 6,925,547) in combination with a previously cited reference (Fossum et al., US 4,888,679) has been made. Refer to the corresponding sections of claim analysis for details.

Objection -- Specification

4. The Specification is objected to because of the following informalities: the cover sheet of the Specification filed on 8/18/2003 indicates a list of inventors, including Steven L. Scott, Gregory J. Faanes, Brick Stephenson, William T. Moore, Jr., Mark Birrittella, James Schwarzmeier, Peter Klausler, David Resnick, Steve Oberlin and Rabin Sugumar. However, the Oath filed on 1/26/2004 and the Bibliographic Data Sheet suggest that there is only one inventor Steven L. Scott.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 3 and 5-8 and 11-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scott et al. (US 6,925,547), and in view of Fossum et al. (US 4,888,679).

As to claim 1, Scott et al. disclose **a computer system [figures 1-3] comprising:**
a network [interconnection network, figure 2, 14],
one or more processing nodes connected via the network [figures 1-3], wherein
each processing node includes:
a plurality of processors [PM, figure 1, 12], wherein each processor includes a
scalar processing unit, a vector processing unit and means for operating the
scalar processing unit independently of the vector processing unit [taught by
Fossum et al., see below], wherein the scalar processing unit places instructions
for the vector processing unit in a queue for execution by the vector processing
unit and the scalar processing unit continues to execute additional instructions
[taught by Fossum et al., see below]; and
a shared memory connected to each of the processors within the processing
node [memory, figure 2, 28A and 28B; column 5, lines 47-67], wherein the shared
memory includes a cache [To support local address translations, each SHUB

contains a translation-lookaside buffer (TLB) 108 for performing local address translations for both block transfers and AMOs. A TLB is a cache that holds only page table mappings (column 16, lines 7-15)] **and a Remote Address Translation table (RTT), wherein the RTT translates memory addresses received from other processing node such that the memory addresses are translated into physical addresses within the shared memory** [A method of performing remote address translation in a multiprocessor system includes determining a connection descriptor and a virtual address at a local node, accessing a local connection table at the local node using the connection descriptor to produce a system node identifier for a remote node and a remote address space number, communicating the virtual address and remote address space number to the remote node, and translating the virtual address to a physical address at the remote node (qualified by the remote address space number) (abstract); figures 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B; column 25, lines 39-50]; **wherein processors on one node can load data directly from and store data directly to shared memory on another processing node via addresses that are translated on the other processing node using the other processing node's RTT** [abstract; figures 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B; column 25, lines 39-50].

Regarding claim 1, Scott et al. do not teach that **each processor includes a scalar processing unit, a vector processing unit and means for operating the scalar processing unit independently of the vector processing unit.**

However, the concepts of scalar processors and vector processors is well known and widely used in the art. Essentially every PC has a scalar processor for data

processing, and vector processors are commonly used for graphic applications (see Microsoft Computer Dictionary, 5th edition, 2002, Microsoft Press, page 548 – vector and page 549 – vector graphics).

Further, Fossum et al. disclose in their invention “Method and Apparatus Using a Cache and Main memory for Both Vector Processing and Scalar Processing by Prefetching Cache Blocks Including Vector Data Elements” an apparatus comprising a vector processor (figure 1, 22; figure 7, 116) and a scalar processor (figure 1, 21; figure 7, 108) where the scalar processor and the vector processor operate independently of each other (figure 7; column 2, lines 35-68; column 3, lines 1-43). Including both scalar and vector processors in a computer system with a cache allows the prefetching of block data using the vector processor and increases the data throughput (column 2, lines 12-34).

Specifically, Fossum et al. disclose that **each processor includes a scalar processing unit, a vector processing unit and means for operating the scalar processing unit independently of the vector processing unit** [a vector processor (figure 1, 22) is added to a digital computing system 9figure 1, 20) including a scalar processor (figure 1, 21), a virtual address translation buffer, a main memory (figure 1, 23), and a cache (figure 1, 24) (column 3, lines 7-10); figure 7 shows the detailed organization of these components], **wherein the scalar processing unit places instructions for the vector processing unit in a queue for execution by the vector processing unit** [Another object of the invention is to take a main memory and cache optimized for scalar processing and make it suitable for vector processing as well

(column 2, lines 40-42); in accordance with the invention, a main memory and cache suitable for scalar processing are used in connection with a vector processor by issuing prefetch requests in response to the recognition of a vector load instruction (column 2, lines 47-51); In response to a vector load instruction, the scalar processor executes microcode for sending a vector load command to the vector processor, and also for sending the vector prefetch requests to the cache. The vector prefetch requests include the virtual addresses of the blocks that will be accessed by the vector processor. These virtual addresses are computed based upon the vector address, the length of the vector, and the stride or spacing between the addresses of the adjacent elements of the vector (column 3, lines 17-26); FIG. 7 is a preferred embodiment of the present invention which uses microcode in a scalar processing unit to generate vector prefetch requests for an associated vector processing unit (column 3, lines 67-68); column 11, lines 35-46] **and the scalar processing unit continues to execute additional instructions** [Specifically, the scalar processing unit includes a micro-sequencer and issue logic 109 which executes prestored microcode 110 to interpret and execute the parsed instructions from the instruction processing unit 107. These instructions include scalar instructions which the micro-sequencer and issue logic executes by operating a register file and an arithmetic logic unit 111. These scalar instructions include, for example, an instruction to fetch scalar data from the cache unit 106 and load the data in the register file 111 (column 11, lines 35-46)].

It is well known in the art that the use of vector processors increases the throughput by processing multiple vector elements simultaneously as opposed to processing a single element at a time.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to recognize the benefit of having both scalar and vector processing units, as demonstrated by Fossum et al., and to incorporate it into the existing apparatus disclosed by Scott et al. to further enhance the performance of the system.

As to claim 3, Scott et al. teach that **the shared memory further includes a plurality of cache coherence directories, wherein each processing node is coupled to one of the cache coherence directories** [In one embodiment, all of the coherence information is passed across the bus in the form of messages, and each processor on the bus "snoops" by monitoring the addresses on the bus and, if it finds the address of data within its own cache, invalidating that cache entry. Other cache coherence schemes can be used as well (column 5, lines 47-67)].

As to claim 5, Scott et al. teach that **the processing nodes include at least one input/out (I/O) channel controller** [I/O, figure 1, 18], **wherein each I/O channel controller is coupled to the shared memory of the processing node** [figures 1-3; column 4, lines 10-22].

As to claim 6, Fossum et al. teach that **each scalar processing unit contains a scalar cache memory** [cache, figure 1, 24 is associated and shared by the scalar (21)

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and vector (22) processing units], wherein scalar cache memory contains a subset of cache lines stored in the shared memory cache [column 4, lines 15-54];

a plurality of address latches each of which for outputting register set address bit by latching a address, in response to the register set control signal and the self-refresh signal when the mode register set signal is applied [column 8, lines 3-18]; and

a partial array self-refresh controller for selectively activating the plurality of control signals by decoding the plurality of register set addresses depending on input of the internal address [the refresh controller, figure 2, 217; column 6, lines 39-45].

As to claim 7, Scott et al. teach that the network includes a router connecting one or more of the processing nodes [R (Router), figure 1, 16]

As to claim 8, refer to "As to claim 1."

As to claim 11, refer to "As to claim 3."

As to claim 12, refer to "As to claim 1."

As to claim 13, refer to "As to claim 3."

As to claim 14, refer to "As to claim 5."

As to claim 15, refer to "As to claim 6."

As to claim 16, refer to "As to claim 7."

As to claim 17, refer to "As to claim 1."

As to claim 18, refer to "As to claim 3."

7. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scott et al. (US 6,925,547), in view of Fossum et al. (US 4,888,679), and further in view of Nakazato (US 6,782,468).

As to claim 4, neither Scott et al. nor Fossum et al. teach that **each processor includes two vector pipelines**. However, Nakazato discloses in the invention "Shared Memory Type Vector Processing System, Including a Bus for Transferring a Vector Processing Instruction, and Control Method Thereof" an apparatus comprising multiple vector pipelines in each processor (n vector processing units, figure 2, 14a~14n) and a scalar processor (figure 2, 11). Including multiple vector processors in a computer system allows the multiple vector processing tasks to be performed simultaneously and increases the data throughput. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to recognize the benefit of having multiple vector processing units, as demonstrated by Nakazato, and to incorporate it into the existing apparatus disclosed by Scott et al. and Fossum et al. to further enhance the performance of the system.

8. ***Related Prior Art***

The following list of prior art is considered to be pertinent to applicant's invention, but not relied upon for claim analysis conducted above.

- Schimmel, (US 6,105,113), "System and Method for Maintaining Translation Look-Aside Buffer (TLB) Consistency."
- Scott, (US 6,922,766), "Remote Translation Mechanism for a Multi-Node System."

- Nesheim et al., (US 5,897,664), "Multiprocessor System Having Mapping Table in Each Node to Map Global Physical Addresses to Local Physical Addresses of Page Copies."
- Vishin et al., (US 5,860,146), "Auxiliary Translation Lookaside Buffer for Assisting in Accessing Data in Remote Address Space."
- Deneau, (US 6,684,305), "Multiprocessor System Implementing Virtual Memory Using a Shared Memory, and a Page Replacement Method for Maintaining Paged memory Coherence."
- Frank et al., (US 6,490,671), "System for Efficiently Maintaining Translation Lookaside Buffer Consistency in a Multi-Threaded, Multi-Processor Virtual Memory System."
- Hansen, (US 6,101,590), "Virtual Memory System with Local and Global Virtual Address Translation."

Conclusion

9. Claims 1, 3-8 and 11-18 are rejected as explained above.
10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sheng-Jen Tsai whose telephone number is 571-272-4244. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Kim can be reached on 571-272-4182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sheng-Jen Tsai
Examiner
Art Unit 2186

October 4, 2006


PIERRE BATAILLE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
10/18/06